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CITY OF EVANSVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28.

The Alex. Scott, on her last trip up, knocked a hole in her bow just below Providence, and came very near sinking. In a very few minutes she had four feet water in her hold, but her crew succeeded in stopping the leak, not, however, without great exertion, and after damaging the greater part of her cargo. The Scott passed up yesterday quite crowded with passengers.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We copy into our paper to-day from the *State Journal*, the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Hon. Geo. G. Dunn. Member of Congress from this State, in relation to the 2d Indiana Regiment, and we call the attention of the public to it. We cannot believe that any one after perusing the letter of Gen. Taylor will ever again be found ready to asperse the old Hero because of his official report.

MARCY—RUSSIA—PIERCE, &c.—The report in the *Richmond Enquirer*, predicting the resignation of Mr. Marcy to take the mission to Russia, and the elevation (!) of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the War Bureau, is, according to the Washington Union, without the slightest foundation. The official contradictions of the Union have heretofore been verified by the rule of contraries; so we may expect to see the present Secretary of War "Russia bound."

OLD STONINGTON in Connecticut gave at the present Governor's election 399 Whigs, and 223 Locos votes—Whig majority 146. This says a contemporary was the town in which the woman took off her flannel petticoat, to make wadding for the cannon fired against the British fleet in 1812. We advise all the *Loco* Editors to copy this vote, as the most conclusive evidence they can get, that the Whigs are federalists.

Cato was the first Roman who attempted to write on diseases and medicine. He wrote a work that might have been called a system of Domestic Medicine, but there was little knowledge of the subject displayed in it.

A number of gentlemen in N. Orleans are raising money to purchase a cargo of corn to send to Campeachy to distribute among the white inhabitants who have been reduced to absolute want by the devastations of the Indians.

The Court house of Bracken county, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. The Sons of Temperance and a Masonic Lodge, who had rooms in the building lost all their furniture, regalia, &c.

A PROJECT FOR ENRICHING FRANCE.—A plan has been recommended—whether by the Provisional Government or not is not stated—for making France rich in eight days. It is calculated that 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 persons in France possess articles of plate of a value averaging 300¢ each person. The State is to borrow this, giving the owners *rentes* to the amount of the price of the metal, with an allowance for the workmanship, at the quotation of the day. Coin this mass of bullion, and France would immediately be the richest country in the world. "Promptitude and energy" are advised in the execution of this measure.—It is hinted that articles silvered by the electric process are quite as ornamental as the pure metal.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.—It is stated that a host of brevets for gallantry in the Mexican war, have been communicated to the senate in Executive session, embracing Kearney and Persifer F. Smith, as major generals.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Louis Cleaf, the agent of Mr. Louis Philippe Eggleston, some time King of France, has made overtures to purchase the Chelsea House and grounds from the Winnissimmet (Mass.) Ferry Company, and has offered \$100,000 for them.

ARABIAN LEAD MINES.—We learn from the Little Rock Democrat, that Messrs. Morland, Moulton & Hunt, the proprietors of the lead mines in the neighborhood of Little Rock, are now erecting houses near the "diggings" for the accommodation of a large gang of miners, who will shortly arrive from Memphis.

Within a few days past discoveries of every extensive deposits of the mineral have been made at some distance from the premises, which prove that the mining region is much more extensive than was at first supposed. In digging the foundation for a furnace, a "lead," eighteen inches thick and seven feet broad, was struck about three feet below the surface of the ground. A sample of the ore has been subjected analysis by a celebrated chemist, whose report shows it to contain a larger per centum of silver than the lead from any other mines yet discovered in the U. States.—The proportion of silver is said to be sufficient to pay both the expense of transportation and raising the ore. Much of the land in the neighborhood of the mines belonging to the U. States, and considerable excitement is manifested by speculators to procure information sufficient to enable them to make entries.

Together with all the news we could hunt up, we furnish to-day a lot of miscellaneous matter that has been accumulating on our galley for a week. It is more than likely that one day in the week we shall dose our readers after this fashion.

FROM THE INDIANA STATE JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1848.
J. D. DEFREES, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—I forward to you, by the mail which leaves after this date, a copy of a correspondence between Gen. Zachary Taylor and myself, in relation to the difficulties connected with the Second Indiana Regiment at the Battle of Buena Vista. The effort making, in many quarters, to throw discredit both upon that Regiment and the gallant Hero who commanded the American troops, requires assurance, feeling a deep interest in the difficulties connected with the Second Indiana Regiment, I submit the correspondence for your disposal in any way you deem best.—Should you think worth while to publish it, I hope you will forward a copy to Col. W. A. Bowers, that he may be reminded of a duty which he owes to that Regiment and the public, if not also to himself.

Very respectfully,
GEO. G. DUNN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1848.

MAJOR GENERAL Z. TAYLOR.

DEAR SIR.—Avaling myself of the kindness of an intimate friend, through your distinguished and excellent friend, the Hon. J. Crittenden, I beg leave most respectfully to invite your attention to a matter about which a large number of the people of my State, in common with myself, feel a deep interest. I refer to the circumstances connected with the Second Indiana Regiment in the battle of Buena Vista.

I do not desire to extenuate any actual delinquencies either of the officers or men of that Regiment, nor could I wish you to screen real misconduct upon such an occasion from just rebuke and deserved public censure. The interest of the public service would forbid this, and I believe you incapable of making that secondary to any other consideration.

Having no knowledge myself of military affairs, I do not know what are the imperative and delicate duties of a commanding General of our armies, in regard to the character and extent of the Reports of matters connected with his operations, but I suppose that he is required to give a detailed account of his whole plan of operations in an engagement, and a full and accurate account of the conduct of all the troops under his command, so far as it shall pass under his own observation, or be submitted to him in the reports of the subordinate officers; and that it is upon this personal observation, and the subordinate reports, that his detailed account of any engagement is to be made.—Assuming this to be true, (and it is the only possible way I can see of making a reliable report,) I have examined with care your detailed report, dated at Agua Nueva, March 6, 1847 (in connection with all the reports of the subordinate commands,) in regard to the battle of Buena Vista, and I must confess that your representation of the conduct of that unfortunate Regiment is far less severe or objectionable in its terms (even if it be incorrect,) than the language employed by Gen. Wool, in his report to you, dated at the same place, on the 4th of the same month, in regard to the same matter, or that of Gen. Lane, on the same subject, in his report to Gen. Wool, dated at Buena Vista, on the 25th of February, 1847. Nor am I able to perceive how your statement could have been different, consistently with the representations of all the minor reports of that battle, as published with yours, and other accompanying documents, with the late annual message of the President. Still, it is believed that injustice has been done that Regiment, in all of these reports, in consequence of a misapprehension of some of the facts of the case, at the time the reports were made.

We have been informed that these facts were afterwards developed by a Court of Inquiry, called at the instance of Gen. Lane, to investigate the matter, and that it was shown upon that investigation that the misconduct was not chargeable to the troops themselves—on the contrary, that they were fully merited by some imputation upon their individual courage or devotion to the honor of the service, and further, that the entire disaster was owing to the inefficiency or unskillfulness of some of the field officers. Soon after this, there appeared in the public journals of the United States, a report, which was called a supplemental report of Brig. Gen. Lane, in regard to this matter, in which the troops themselves, and many of the company officers were highly commended for their good conduct. We had been assured, by those who assumed to know, that these facts had been properly brought to your notice, and that the honor of our State would be fully vindicated by a supplemental report from you to the War Department. Upon enquiry at that department, I am advised that no such supplemental report has been received from you, nor has there, as I learn, ever been received at that Department, the proceedings of the above named Court of Inquiry, or the supplemental report of Brig. Gen. Lane, of May 10, 1847.

May I hope that you will feel at liberty to give such explanation of this affair, as you may think proper, and that you will, as you would, vindicate that Regiment from any unjust censure, and, at the same time, exonerate yourself from the imputation sometimes made against you, of a disposition rather to fasten this stain upon our State than to remove it—a fact which I cannot, for the moment believe.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, for your many valuable public services, as well as a profound respect for you personally, I am, Sir,
Your most obt. and humble servt.,
GEO. G. DUNN.

GEN. TAYLOR'S REPLY.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 24, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your communication, under date of Feb. 12, 1848, accompanied by an introductory communication from the Hon. Mr. Crittenden, have been duly received. The subject-matter presented by you would have been attended to much sooner, but for a visit of some weeks up the river, which has prevented an earlier consideration and reply. Before replying, directly, to several particular points touched upon in your letter, permit me to say, in general terms, in reference to the case of the official reports (supplemental) of Gen. Lane, on the 25th and 24th of March, 1847, and which, as they were forwarded to the War Department at Washington, were deemed sufficient correction to my own, without burdening that office with additional reports.

You are right in the supposition that a personal observation on the field, and reports of subordinate commanders, are the proper and only basis upon which a commanding General can frame his reports. My official statement of the conduct of the different corps at the battle of Buena Vista, was made strictly in accordance with this principle, and so far as the conduct of the Second Indiana Regiment was reported to me, officially, my own observation, in most cases, sustains the truth and accuracy of these reports.

The moment that personal crime and recrimination began to pass between some of the officers, I advised, as often as opportunity presented, the agitation of nothing in relation to the conduct of the Second Regiment, or as to who was, and who was not most to blame. I felt assured that such a movement would only result in great injury to the Regiment and to its State. I truly regret that such forbearance did not suggest itself to those interested in the gallant character of the citizens of Indiana, I have good reason and good opportunities to know and appreciate. In this they are not surpassed by any State in the Union. My confidence in the Second Regiment, officers and men, was still maintained after the reverse of the 23d, for I remembered that in all armies the best and most experienced troops have at times been most unaccountably subject, and yielded to temporary panics, by no means compromising their reputation for bravery. I had resolved, and expressed the determination, to be true to me. To the best of my recollection, that Regiment in action, the following day, had the enemy resumed his attack, in the full conviction that the officers and men, unitedly and individually, would have acquitted themselves with steadiness and gallantry. This belief I have always maintained.

With these remarks, I now refer to the several points dwelt upon in your letter. On reference to the records of official papers in the office of my Adjutant General, I find no evidence that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, instituted at the request of Gen. Lane, were sent to me. To the best of my recollection, they certainly were not. In the absence of Major Bliss, my Adjutant General, I cannot speak more positively. The order constituting the Court was issued by Gen. Wool, and as it originated with his Head Quarters, its proceedings, he probably conceived, not necessary to be sent to me. His course, however, in ordering the Court, was opposed by me.

It was my impression that this Court of Inquiry grew out of private animosities among some of the officers, that it was entirely inexpedient, and not connected with the interest of the service; hence the reason, most probably, why the result of its examination was not forwarded to my Head Quarters, or to the War Office at Washington. With the supplemental letter of Gen. Lane, of May 10, 1847, written, as is stated, to correct the disposition to do injustice to Indians, I have nothing to do. It was not, and could not be termed, a Report, either supplemental or otherwise; hence the reason why you did not find it on record in the War Office. It first met my eye in the columns of a newspaper. As to the finding of facts by the Court of Inquiry, had Gen. Lane conceived his own official Report demanded correction, he would, it seems fair to suppose, have rendered a supplementary report, as in the cases of the 3d, 5th and 24th of March, directly to Gen. Wool. No such corrective statement was, so far as I know, ever made. Without such a statement, either from him or Gen. Wool, there could be no warrant for a change in my own detailed Report.

Under such a state of official facts, which have not been subsequently affected, but by supplemental official reports, it is not to be expected that I should address a corrective report to the War Department, affecting any portion of the original. Such a report must be based upon official data, properly rendered, else it can be nothing more than a repetition of what I have already said. In my detailed Report, I have not been replaced by that of intended, agreeably to the supplemental Report of Gen. Lane, of March 24th. It was thought sufficient rectification to forward this report of Gen. Lane to the War Office, for the original statement in my own report was founded upon official reports, and was not, as you have made to his report most necessarily, in this particular, affect mine also. By a non-erasure of the original word in my report, (an erasure that could only be accomplished by a subsequent report,) it was the farthest from my intention to convey the impression that I had much less to express, than the Indiana troops, when in line, showed any indisposition to advance.

The better relation of occurrences at the battle of Buena Vista, so far as the Indiana Brigade is concerned, would have been more plain, established, had Gen. Lane followed immediately after the battle, the custom of the service, in calling on his subordinates for reports of the operations and services of their Regiments. It is notorious that Col. Bowles has never made any official report of the part which his regiment took in the action, while the report of Col. Lane was made more than three months subsequently to the date of the battle.

It is possible that a report made by Col. Bowles, even at this late date, might tend much to exonerate his Regiment and himself from unjust imputations; and I am ready to receive and forward to the War Department, as official, any report of that character which he may address to me. The difficulties that occurred in this connection, to observe that Col. Bowles called on me, when on his march out of Mexico with his Regiment, in much distrust of mind at the attack which had just been made upon him. He, therefore, did not feel disposed of efficient drill and discipline in his Regiment was due much to his own personal difficulties with Gen. Lane—that his absence from his Regiment (made necessary for a personal visit to Indiana, to establish his claim to the command of a claim which had been made to him by Gen. Lane) was the cause, in a very great measure, of its imperfect drill and discipline, and his own imperfect knowledge of the customs and requirements of the service.

In my official report, I was as forbearing in narrating the conduct of the second Indiana Regiment as it was possible to be, under the solemn duty to render exact justice to all engaged in the battle, and I assure you, sir, I can approach myself with no act of injustice, written or implied, committed by my agency, towards any corps or individual. Willing as I am to add anything to my report which, to do justice to any, shall come before me in the proper form, it will nevertheless be readily believed, that I never will make any statement at variance with propriety and a just and strict sense of duty.

I certainly have every inducement to go as far in the effort to exonerate the Indiana troops from censure as I would in the case of the troops of any State which has served with me in the war. I feel warmly attached to the State and her sons, by ties which were woven in my earliest service. Early associations, and a friendly regard for her citizens, have always attached me to her, and in her good name and prosperity I feel deeply interested. It has been my aim, in this reply to your enquiry, to give my candid opinion, so far as I have deemed it proper; and it has been my wish and endeavor, to make my reply as satisfactory to yourself and the State as is consistent with truth and propriety.

With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
Hon. Geo. G. Dunn, Washington, D. C.

The last two steamers from N. Y. took out \$700,000 in specie.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.

See the news from Mexico on the following page, it is exceedingly interesting.—Great fears are entertained that the treaty will be rejected by the Mexican Congress.

We are really rejoiced to hear that our good friend CHANDLER, of the *Evansville Journal*, has been so successful with his excellent and spirited sheet during the last year, that he has been compelled by his increasing business and the wants of that flourishing community, to issue his paper daily, instead of tri-weekly. The daily sheet is to be considerably enlarged. May success attend him.—*Louisville Courier*.

We thank our excellent friend Haldeman for his good wishes, and beg leave to inform him and the public, that after trying the *Daily* for a week, we are satisfied it will succeed. It was not to be expected that we could from the very start make the *Journal* all that such a paper should be. There are thousands of little arrangements necessary to the successful issue of a daily paper that require time and experience to make, but which were fast accomplishing, and in a short time would be to be able to announce our entire success. So far we are greatly encouraged. Our merchants, mechanics, and tradesmen, have been most liberal in their advertising patronage, and we are promised still greater increase in that line, while our subscription list, both to the daily and weekly paper is increasing beyond our most sanguine expectations. In fact our citizens of all opinions seem pleased at our success, and willing to aid us by their smiles and their patronage. When such is the case it is a pleasure to work for the public, and such we esteem it, and we are determined to labor, unremittingly, for the good of our city and our patrons.

When all our arrangements are completed, we shall be able to present a daily sheet that will stand second to none in the West, not to mention those best of papers, the *Louisville dailies*; and we know when we accomplish that we will receive the support of every man in the community. For that we are striving and are determined to win.

SUMMARY PROCESS.—The New Albany *Bulletin* says that: Since the killing of Davis, at Charleston, in this State, by Vanover, noticed by us some two or three weeks ago, the citizens of Charleston held a meeting on the public square and passed a resolution requesting the keeper of the grocery in which the murder was committed to close his house and refrain from further sale of spirituous liquors. He refused to comply with the request of the meeting, when the citizens entered the house, removed the liquor to the street, and emptied it upon the ground, agreeing to pay all damages that might be sustained by the vendor, and passed a series of resolutions declaring that no liquor should be sold within the limits of the town.

THE TREATY DOCUMENTS.—Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, is at Washington as a witness before the Senate. The Tribune correspondent says he is about, or has testified, that a man named Springing, a reporter for the Union, offered to furnish the treaty and Trist correspondence for \$200, which the Herald gave for them. He afterwards refused the latter, unless an addition of \$100 was paid.—This the Herald refused to give, and the document was sold to the *Journal of Commerce* for \$120.—*Cin. Enq.*

So it seems that the reporter of the Union sold a copy of the treaty for publication. The Union does the confidential printing of the Senate and is the President's official organ. The *Louisville Journal* says that when the President attempted to give, through Mr. Nugent, a mortal stab at Mr. Buchanan for the crime of furnishing a copy of the treaty for publication, probably he little thought that the act would be brought home upon his own organ.

There has been a heavy storm on Chesapeake bay, and it is supposed that several vessels have been wrecked or lost. A heavy snow storm occurred at New York on the night of the 19th inst.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON CITY.—On Saturday night, the 15th instant, some seventy-seven slaves belonging to persons in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., embarked on board a small vessel, and proceeded down the Potomac with a view of making their escape. A steamer was subsequently dispatched in pursuit, captured the fugitives near the mouth of the Potomac, and brought them back to Washington on Monday, and all hands, captain, crew and slaves, committed to prison.—The affair created great excitement, and the indignation manifested against the authors and abettors of this wholesale abduction was of the most violent nature.

MOST EXCELLENTLY WELL SAID.—The editor of the *Cairo Delta*—by the way a fine rate paper just started at Cairo, Ill.—ventures the following advice to his patrons. It is good, and because it is good we adopt it, and insist that the patrons of the *Journal* follow it: "If there be at any time a single article in the *Delta* to which any one objects, instead of stopping his paper or scandalizing the editor, let him walk up to the 'Captain's office' like a man, request the editor to defend himself and opinions, and if he can't do that, why pay up your subscription, get five hundred bills printed, and a large advertisement inserted a year, then ask him to refresh his physical nature with you down at the Mazonpp, give him a regalia, and on the first occasion send him a list of good subscribers.—You will then feel yourself a gentleman, and he will believe you are nothing else."

It is asserted for a fact by the *Queen City*, that a man in Ithaca, N. Y., has made a whistle out of a pig's tail. This has always been regarded as an impossibility, but skill will overcome great difficulties.

THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE SARAH SANDS.

The *Louisville Journal* of Thursday, copies at great length the interesting news brought by the Sarah Sands. Its length and the late hour at which it came to hand prevents our publishing it to-day. We hope to receive in time for Monday's paper, the later news brought by the Acadia, which we shall give in full. The following is a synopsis of the Sarah Sands' news for which we are indebted to the *Louisville Journal*.

The people of Austria and Prussia appear to be satisfied with the substantial concessions they have heretofore gained, and are making no further efforts against their respective governments. Their satisfaction with what has been achieved in behalf of political liberty and right affords strong grounds for supposing they will continue to conduct themselves in a manner which will justify the wisdom of the concessions granted to them. The reforms already made should be taken advantage of—the people should thoroughly adapt themselves to the new order of things—all that has been gained should be suffered to mature and produce legitimate fruits, before any further steps are taken towards the establishments of governments more republican in their structure.—Let the people of these countries so conduct themselves as to prove that they are worthy to be entrusted with the difficulties and perils, as well as the blessings, of self-government, and they will advance surely and safely in the path of political regeneration.

The Duchy of Schleswig has declared itself independent of Denmark, and the King of Prussia has given his sanction to the cause of the revolutionists by sending a force of twenty thousand men to their assistance. This is an event utterly without precedent in Prussian history. Never before did the government of that country give its sanction to the doctrine which teaches that people have a right in a struggle for freedom to rebel against their king and declare their independence. The pretext is that Schleswig is to be annexed to the German confederation and thus strengthen that body of states which Frederick William is ambitious to unite under one general government with himself for Emperor. Whether the pretext will be considered by other crowned heads an expiation of the crime of sanctioning rebellion for political rights remains to be seen.

The most important events are the movements in relation to Poland, and the success of the Lombardo-Venetian revolt against the Austrian Government. A war, of which ill-fated Poland is to be the field, seems inevitable. The German rulers are in favor of the re-establishment of Poland thereby interposing an intermediate kingdom between Germany and Russia; while the German people are in favor of the movement because they despise the oppression with which Russia bears down on the Poles, and sympathize deeply with the oppressed. Nicholas is preparing himself for the strife, which there is abundant reason to suppose will be a most bloody one. The different states of Germany have long regarded the overshadowing form of Russian despotism with serious dread, and have feared that some pretext might arise to bring down on them the rule and almost insupportable cohorts of the Czar in a war waged for their spoliation. By espousing the cause of Poland, and striking a blow for the reestablishing of her name among the empires of the world, they are aware that they will be sustained by the sympathies of all Europe, and, if need be, by the armies of France, Switzerland, Belgium, and probably England. The effort making in favor of the resurrection of the buried nationality of Poland will probably involve Europe in the flames of a general war. Russia is a most formidable power, and in the conflict for perpetration of the infernal outrage committed on Poland toward the close of the last century, she will have no ally.—Every kingdom in Europe, from Turkey to Great Britain, is interested in lessening Russian influence, and if a general combination be entered into, Russia will doubtless be worsted in the contest—a consummation most devoutly wished for by every true friend of the human race.

Charles Albert, of Sardinia, has warmly espoused the cause of Lombardy, and we feel no doubt that success will crown the efforts of the insurgents, and that the Lombardo-Venetian provinces will be detached from Austria.—France stands ready to assist Charles Albert, and will pour her armies into Italy, if their presence is required.

On the whole, the horizon of Europe is dark and angry with the portents of coming war. The war will be watched with intense eagerness from this country, as there will be a new element in it to contrast with the former European wars, namely, a popular element, overriding the mere question of the boundary lines and seaports, will work out results of incalculable importance for the good and the glory of the people.

A PRESENT TO FRANCE.—Arrangements have been made and completed for the presentation on the part of the people of New York to the city of Paris, of a grand liberty cap, on the 25th of this month. The ceremony will take place at the Park Theatre, and on the same evening a grand military and civil ball will be given. Martin Van Buren, ex President will present the cap, and M. de la Forest the French Consul, will receive it on the part of the City of Paris.

Gen. Gaines and his lady arrived in Cincinnati on Monday evening. They are on their way to New Orleans.

JEJUNITS IN FRANCE.—The High Commission of the Government decrees: All religious corporations and congregations unauthorized by the law, and in particular the congregation of the Jesuits, are abolished.

RECENT EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The *Louisville Journal* of Wednesday has a long article under the above head from which we extract the following. It is eloquently written:

The American revolution threw a bright bow of promise across the clouds in the political firmament, and on its glorious arch millions have looked and sighed and hoped, until at length their hopes are melting into frustration, and their vision is of the coming dark realities. The great and essential truths asserted by our forefathers in legislative council and contended for on every red field of battle from Lexington to Yorktown, namely, that men are brothers and entitled to equal rights, and that the rights of man are not only when they do not interfere with life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are becoming the fundamental articles in the creed of all the thinking men of Europe from the Black Sea to the base of the Pyrenees, and from the shores of the Baltic to the foot of the Mediterranean. Over these vast regions, where despotism has reigned unquestioned for centuries, men are everywhere rising to claim their long lost rights, and millions of unshackled hearts are now making the heavens vocal with the stirring hymns of freedom.

On the 22d day of February last, Europe was hushed in profound peace. It was not the tranquility of hope, but the stagnation of despair. The fearful heavings of an earthquake of popular passion then rocked the thrones of that continent. Despotism clutched at its sceptre firmly, while before him stretched a glorious panoramic view of the splendor, the pomp, and the pageantry of power which the future would open up to himself and his posterity. The stars looked serenely down on vale and field and thronged city. There was a cosmological view in the heavens, portending the downfall of dynasties to startle monarchs on the soft couches on which they reposed. The shrewdest eye whose vision swept the skies could discover no cloud frowning even in the distant part of the horizon from which soother could foretell that a devastating whirlwind was marshaling its energies for a conflict that would shatter systems mantled with the ivy of ages and smeared with the sacrificial blood of millions. The door of the temple of Janus had been shut for more than the third of a century, and a country, and a people, and a king, and a crown, and a scepter, and a promise that her olive-branches should long remain unwithered.

Such was the condition of Europe on the anniversary of that glorious day on which was born our political servitude. One short month passed away, and when it was again dawned, the oldest dynasties in Europe had been rocked violently to and fro by the volcanic energies of the people resolved on achieving their deliverance from the old bondage.—Royalty in some countries had fled from its palaces, and elsewhere it was appalled and supplicating safety. Its armies refused to do its bidding, and fraternizing with the people, united with them in demanding the most thorough reforms. Monarchs shivered and were pallid with fear as the wild huzzas of their subjects everywhere it was uttered, and no sounds but those of adulation had before fallen. The people, inspired with new life, everywhere rose in their majesty and demanded extensive concessions, and emperors, kings, and potentates, who had previously derided such demands, made haste to grant them. The millions who, since civilization began its proud career in Europe, had been ground down to the dust under the relentless heel of oppression, were emancipated from miserable fetters on which the rust of antiquity was thick, and felt for the first time the glorious thrill of freedom tingling through every nerve. Thus in one short month was accomplished a revolution in the relations of rulers and subjects such as the most ardent supposition would require an age to bring to perfection.

What makes this month of wonders still more remarkable is that its mighty events were wholly unexpected. While no traitors were plotting treason against the State, while no whispering conspirators were meditating on scenes of blood, a revolution took place without any preliminary crimes. This revolution too is the mightiest by far that ever shook the foundations of European society, and yet it was brought about without premeditation or concert. It was as if some wild dream of the morning had been suddenly crystallized into truth. If Europe's revolution was wholly spontaneous, the gods, designing the destruction of the rulers, had decreed them, but that was the only preparation for an event that promises in its results to eclipse all other events, and to make by far the grandest page in the great epic of our race which is to be completed when:

"Sun and stars about madly from their spheres."
On Sunday morning, a million of Parisians awoke, the subjects of Louis Philippe, without a suspicion that the foundation of monarchy was thoroughly worn-out and insecure; and yet, before the chime of the vesper bells had summoned the grateful people to the evening Saturday evening, the citizen King of France had abdicated in terror, was an exile from the Tuilleries, and making exceeding haste to escape before the borders of that country to which for eighteen years he had been deeply and solemnly attached, he fled to the mountains in a thousand fragments, and the brilliant dynasty he had for years been striving to build up for his family was an absurd and cast off vision of a foregone thing.

The four weeks which succeeded the events in Paris are without parallel. Among all the wonderful deeds recorded in authentic or fabulous history, among all the mighty achievements of demigods and heroes of the ancient world and the varied facts that have marked the history of Europe since the star of Rome went down ingloriously in a clod of blood and infamy—there is no event which even foreshadowed the great popular achievements that have just taken place in Europe. So strange is the spectacle that Juvenal himself would be puzzled to decide whether he should commend the tears of Hercules or the derision and broad glee of Democritus. Thrones reeled without a blow, and the oldest and strongest and most dreaded governments in the world, whose history ran back to that of the imperial Caesars, tottered and fell before the breath of a war in the sands of their political existence were so near our door. They have now all fled from their homes, and are in exile and disgrace, loathed by all. How lightning like in its speed is the retribution that Heaven sometimes visits on guilty heads.

The hoary Bourbon, on whose head rested the frost of 70 winters, flying from Paris; the old and heartless and cunning Metternich scampering from his palace in Vienna, the Olympus from which he had thundered his decrees for nearly forty years; Ferdinand of Austria granting his subjects whatever they demand; Frederick William, of Prussia, anxious to do every thing his people had the heart to require; and the mediatized Princes, the Kings, the Dukes, Potentates, and other rulers relaxing their severity and becoming obliging to the last degree, are scenes which must employ the pens of historians, philosophers, satirists, and bards, and give birth to chapters of prose and cantos of song such as have not hitherto delighted the minds of men. In this grand and varied scene the King of Prussia plays a conspicuous and ludicrous part. There is no proclamation or record signed in the name of a monarch in the night between the 18th and 19th of March, 1848. In this remarkable paper he exhorts all the affectionate and smooth words in the language. After many such honeyed phrases as "my beloved citizens," "faithful and beloved citizens," he says: "You are affectionate Queen, your true mother and friend, who is bent down with severe sickness, unites her earnest and tearful prayers with mine." What a scene! The king of Prussia on his knees begging his beloved citizens, not subjects, to sick queen to forgive him, for employing his soldiers, who had been kept about the place to guard that musty and dingy old precinct of despotism, to put down what has happened. Recalling them to forget what has happened "for the sake of the great future, which by the blessing of God, is about to dawn on Prussia and Germany!" The pathos of this proclamation is such as is wholly unequalled in the annals of imperial rhetoric. Thus implored, of course the fiery Berlinese make true with their terror-stricken King, the soldiers are banished from their presence, and they are granted a great triumph.

Thanks to Frederick William for that lesson! The Prussians will never forget it. They will never again become the slaves of despotism, to its knees. Hereafter when they want reforms they know how to obtain them. As there are no Aristophanes, no Moliere to paint the scene presented on that memorable night, and to give it a permanence in comedy, such as it is destined to enjoy on the tablets of the graver muse of History?

The king of Belgium acted a noble part.—His conduct became him as a man and a true sovereign. Leopold instantly acknowledged the supremacy of the people of Belgium, and ordered his ministers to grant whatever they asked, not even excepting his crown. He freely acknowledged that the Government was no longer the property of the people, and added that, if they desired a republic, they should have it.

The philosophic historian will be called on to trace these grand and glorious events to their causes. He will find that, during the long protracted peace of Europe, the people had enjoyed time to think. War is the greatest of all the disastrous calamities that afflict mankind. Its destructive influences on the mind are more wasteful than its sacrifices of life. It is a day has been the leading agent in producing despotisms of church and state. Under the shadow of peace all those sentiments, affections, and doctrines grow up which bless our species. Let Europe maintain peace, and henceforth reform will follow reform until the political millennium dawns on a happy world.

Above the cracking of thrones, the shivering of sceptres, the tumbling down of old and rotten dynasties, and the mighty huzzas of the people, one glorious truth rises in grandeur and celestial beauty: It is demonstrated that the radiant form of liberty and civil state, under the shadow of peace all those sentiments, affections, and doctrines grow up which bless our species. Let Europe maintain peace, and henceforth reform will follow reform until the political millennium dawns on a happy world.

THE COUNTING-ROOM OF THE Indianapolis *Journal*, office, was discovered to be on fire about half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday night, the 19th inst. It was put out by the exertions of several of the young men belonging to the office, and a few neighbors without creating an alarm. It was set on fire by two boys, who entered the office for the purpose of stealing newspapers to sell to grocery-keepers. They first stole the key of the room during the day, to prevent it being locked.

SINKING OF THE ROBERT FULTON.—A letter from Stuebeville, dated 19th inst., says: "The steamer Robert Fulton, from Pittsburgh, bound down, ran on the rocks at Brown's Island, above this place to-day, breaking her bottom timbers badly, and sunk immediately."

By the efforts of Captain Collier, the boat was raised by means of a bull-head, and he managed to get her down to that place, where she now lies.

She had over 150 passengers, and considerable freight. The cargo is of course somewhat injured. The boat will no doubt be immediately taken back to Pittsburgh and repaired.

VERY UNUSUAL.—A man was arrested a few days ago, in New Orleans, for using indecent and improper language to his own wife. Served the blackguard right.

Louis Philippe is said to have arrived in England without his wig; whereupon a cockney witling perpetrated the following:

Poor Louis Philippe from the Tuilleries ran,
And tore off his wig, like a desperate man;
His children came rushing, pell-mell, into town,
And found that papa had no hair to his crown.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Lord Grey, speaking in the British House of Lords, upon the London riots, applied the term "fellow-citizens" to the populace. He also said: "The lower subjects, or the 'lower orders.' His lordship had probably read of the French Revolution."

RANK POLY.—A young Irishman, a cooper of Wilmington, N. C., on the 13th inst., says the *Journal*, did, for the petty sum of three dollars, leap from the cross tree of the foremost of the schooner *Blonde* into the river, a distance of some 65 feet. He made his leap feet foremost, but in his descent, turned and struck the water with his right shoulder and breast; it had nearly cost him his life; if he had not received timely assistance the probability is he would have been drowned.